

1792A
EA-04-2
Lower Cash Meadows

February 24, 2004

Concerned Citizen,

The Upper Willamette Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management, Eugene District has completed the Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Lower Cash Creek Meadows Restoration Project. The area of analysis is approximately 18 acres located in the Mohawk/McGowan Watershed within Section 31, T. 15 S., R. 1 W. and Section 1, T. 16 S., R. 1 W., Will. Mer.

You have expressed an interest in receiving copies of Environmental Assessments for district projects. Enclosed is a copy of the Environmental Assessment for your review and any comments. Public notice of this proposed action will be published in the Eugene Register Guard on February 25, 2004. The EA will also be available on the internet at <http://www.edo.or.blm.gov/nepa>. The public comment period will end on March 26, 2004. Please submit comments to me at the district office, by mail or by e-mail at OR090mb@or.blm.gov by close of business (4:15 p.m.) on or prior to March 26, 2004. If you have any questions concerning this proposal, please feel free to call Dave Reed at 683-2237.

Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the district office, 2890 Chad Drive, Eugene, Oregon during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays, and may be published as part of the EA or other related documents. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Sincerely,

Emily Rice, Field Manager
Upper Willamette Resource Area

Enclosure

**LOWER CASH CREEK MEADOWS RESTORATION
UPPER WILLAMETTE RESOURCE AREA
BLM EUGENE DISTRICT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
OR090-04-02**

1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to use prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments to restore the Lower Cash Creek Meadows to open meadow habitat. Located in Townships 15 S. and 16 S., R. 1 W., Sections 31 and 6, the Lower Cash Creek Meadows is part of the Mohawk/McGowan Watershed (see Appendix A for map). Currently the 18-acre project site consists of mixed conifers, mixed hardwood and a mosaic of small open meadows dominated by moss and grass. Oregon white oak is present throughout the meadows, but in denser conifer stands the oak is suppressed and overtopped by conifers. The site falls within the Matrix land use allocation, but is not included in the District's commercial timber harvest base because of shallow, low productivity soils.

The underlying need for this proposal comes from the *Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (RMP), which directs the "use of management practices, including fire, to obtain desired vegetation conditions in special habitats," (RMP, p. 40). As directed by the RMP, the Lower Cash Creek Meadows is considered a "special habitat," which is defined as cliffs, rocks, outcrops, talus slopes, meadows, ponds, and wetlands. The exclusion of fire from the Lower Cash Creek Meadows has increased the encroachment of young conifers resulting in the decline of open meadow habitat, and increasing competition for the existing Oregon white oak populations.

The purpose of this proposal is to:

- Use management practices, including fire, to move the Lower Cash Meadows toward a larger component of open meadow and Oregon white oak with lower conifer stocking levels and an open understory.
- Maintain the existing low fuel loadings.

The objectives of this proposal are to:

- Reduce current stocking levels of young conifers less than 15" diameter breast height (dbh) by greater than or equal to 90%.
- Maintain 90% of the existing Oregon white oak trees.
- Create snags and coarse woody debris.

1.1 Conformance

This environmental assessment (EA) is tiered to the *Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP)*, June 1995 as amended by the *Record of Decision (ROD) for Amendments to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines, January 2001*. These documents are available for review at the Eugene District Office of the BLM, Eugene, Oregon or on the internet at <http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfp.htm>.

Currently, changes to the Survey and Manage program are being analyzed under the *To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*. The decision on this EIS is pending. Management of Survey and Manage species would follow the direction that the BLM has in place at the time of project implementation.

The Analysis File contains additional information including the analysis presented in the *Lower Cash Meadows: Southern Willamette Valley Foothills Ecosystem Restoration Treatment Analysis*, a technical fire management paper prepared by District Fuels Specialist, Dave Reed. This report was used by the interdisciplinary team (IDT) to analyze impacts and alternatives and is hereby incorporated by reference.

1.2 Issues

The interdisciplinary team identified the following issues, which will be analyzed in this document:

1. What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on live and dead fuels?
2. What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on non native plant populations (non-native plants include Himalayan and evergreen blackberries, Scot's broom, dog-tail grass, English ivy, and English hawthorne)?
3. What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on habitat for red tree voles?
4. What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on soils?

2.0 ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

This section describes alternatives identified by the interdisciplinary team. For a map of the project area see **Appendix A**.

2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Under this alternative, there would be no treatments to the Lower Cash Creek Meadows. Conifer encroachment into the meadows would continue. Oregon white oak, mixed conifers, and hardwood communities currently present would transition to a more closed canopy, Douglas-fir dominated ecosystem.

2.2 Alternative 2: Broadcast and Maintenance Burn

This alternative would reintroduce fire within the meadow ecosystem through the use of late fall broadcast and maintenance burning. After the first broadcast burn, monitoring would take place to evaluate need and timing of a maintenance burn. Areas of exposed soil, resulting from the burns, would be seeded with native grass seed.

2.3 Alternative 3: Mechanical Treatment and Broadcast Burn

This alternative proposes to manually limb and drop young conifers within the project site that have diameters less than or equal to 9 inches. The resulting slash would be hand piled and burned. One to three years after the pile burning a broadcast burn would be conducted in the late fall. After each treatment, areas of exposed soil would be seeded with native grasses.

This alternative would also manually create coarse woody debris and snags. Currently within the Lower Cash Creek Meadows, there are 7-9 Douglas-fir trees per acre within the diameter range of 9 to 15 inches. Under this proposal, 2-3 Douglas-firs per acre, within this diameter class, would be dropped and left as coarse woody debris; the remaining 5-6 Douglas-fir per acre would be girdled or topped to create standing snags.

2.4 Design Features for Action Alternatives

- Management activities would be altered according to RMP standards and guidelines and BLM policy if any Special Status Plants or Wildlife- including Threatened and Endangered and Survey and Manage species- are found in or affected by proposed project activities.
- Seasonal Restrictions- There will be no activities between March 1- August 1 because there is a red-tailed hawk nest immediately adjacent to the project area. This restriction may be waived by a wildlife biologist if it is determined that red-tailed hawks are not nesting during the time of proposed activities.
- Burning activities under all action alternatives would be consistent with Oregon Smoke Management Regulations. Smoke emissions from burning would be of short duration; however, the final decision to ignite would be made by Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) through daily Smoke Management Instructions. The burning of piles would occur between November 1 and January 1 when the most favorable emission dispersion conditions are possible. Burning of piles may occur over a several day period, to avoid excessive impacts to nearby residences. Burning would not exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards or the State Implementation Plan for air quality.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENTS

3.1 Vegetation

The project area has a high degree of variation in species composition, stand density and structure transitioning from a Douglas-fir dominated forest – with closed canopy and some small openings - to the mosaic of open, rocky, grass dominated meadows. Ages of the Douglas-fir range from 35 to 75 years and diameters range from 11 to 38 inches. The transition zone between the timber and meadow consists of mixed-age hardwood and conifer, including islands within the open meadow area. Some large firs have open-grown crown characteristics such as large diameter limbs and full crowns.

All of the existing Oregon white oak is found in this transition zone and in the open meadow mosaic. Pacific madrone, giant chinquapin and incense cedar are also found in this portion of the project site. A large component of seedling and sapling sized Douglas-fir is also found in these vegetation types with an average stocking of 526 trees per acre in < 5.1" dbh range. There are also 25 trees per acre in the 5.1 – 15.0" dbh range. Other species found in the open meadow mosaic include hairy manzanita, poison oak, light wild rye grass and moss. Hairy manzanita is unevenly distributed in small, mostly decadent, dense patches with a large dead component; it reaches to 9 feet in height. The poison oak is low growing and heaviest in areas of partial shade.

Surveys for special status plants found none.

3.2 Soils

Soils in the open grown portions of Lower Cash Creek Meadow were mapped by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) as a complex of Kilchis stony loam (65%) and rock outcrop (35%). This was confirmed on site during project planning. Kilchis is a shallow, excessively well drained soil derived from basalt. Depth is variable, ranging from 7 to 17 inches. Textures are loamy throughout. Coarse content is high at 30% in the upper portion, increasing to 55% at depth. The organic layer, made up of needles, twigs, and leaves is typically discontinuous and less than 1 inch thick. Thickness of the organic layer and total soil depth tend to be greater beneath islands of established conifers. Moss covered bedrock, cobbles, and stones characterize the soil surface in the meadow.

Permeability of the Kilchis soil is moderately rapid. Effective rooting depth is limited. Runoff is rapid, and the probability of water erosion is high. Kilchis is low in both nitrogen and available soil water for plant growth. The project site is in the xeric zone. The low amount of precipitation during the growing season, shallow soil depth, and competing vegetation (grass/dry shrubs) limit conifer survival by removing stored soil moisture early in the growing season.

3.3 Wildlife

3.3.1 Bald Eagle (Threatened)

Suitable nesting habitat for bald eagles is mature forest within one mile of a lake, river or major tributary. There is no suitable nesting habitat for bald eagles within or adjacent to the project area. Effects to this species will not be analyzed in this document.

3.3.2 Northern Spotted Owl (Threatened)

Suitable nesting habitat for this species is mature forest (generally greater than 80 years old) with high canopy cover, an open understory, large down logs and large snags. There is no suitable nesting habitat within or immediately adjacent to the proposed project area.

Dispersal habitat for spotted owls is generally defined as stands ranging from 40 to 79 years of age. Juvenile spotted owls use dispersal habitat to roost and forage in as they disperse from their natal areas. Adults forage in dispersal habitat to support themselves and their young. There are approximately 9 acres of dispersal habitat within the proposed project area.

There are two known spotted owl activity centers that are 0.25 mile from the proposed project area. There are no Unmapped Late Successional Reserves or designated Critical Habitat within or immediately adjacent to the proposed project area.

3.3.3 Crater Lake tightcoil (*Pristiloma arcticum crateris*)

The proposed project is less than 2000 feet in elevation. Under current Survey and Manage

guidelines there are no surveys required. There are no known sites for to be managed within the project area. Effects to species will not be analyzed in this document.

3.3.4 Red Tree Vole (*Arborimus longicaudus*)

Nine acres of conifers within the proposed project area constitute suitable habitat for Red tree voles (RTVs). The larger trees (>15" dbh) that provide suitable nest trees are mostly clumped together near the edges of the project area, with crowns that are contiguous with RTV habitat outside of the project area. There are larger trees that do not have crown connectivity with other larger trees. Crown connectivity occurs between these trees and other larger trees through the crowns of the smaller trees, which would be removed in both action alternatives.

These areas of clumped larger trees constitute the best habitat within the project area. As such, if there are RTVs within the project area they would most likely be found within these trees.

Adjacent to this habitat inside the project area is approximately 130 acres of RTV habitat outside of the project area. Overall, this habitat is of higher quality than that found in the project area because it is contiguous forest habitat with more suitable nest trees per acre, high canopy closure and more consistent crown connectivity between suitable nest trees.

3.3.5 Great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*)

The great gray owl is a Category A bird that does not yet require surveys under the ROD as no survey protocol has been finalized for this species. No surveys were conducted within the proposed project area and effects to this species will not be analyzed in this document.

3.4 Fuels and Air Quality

Down dead fuels in the project area are light overall with an occasional large log which considerably increases the otherwise low tons per acre of down dead fuel on this site (see chart below). The live fuels with the greatest impact on the potential fuel bed in the project area are patches of manzanita and grasses. These fuels tend to stay green until mid to late summer when they become dormant and add to the fine dead fuel loading. The largest components of the live fuels on site are the Douglas-fir trees, some of which have limbs extending down to ground level. The arrangement of fuels is scattered, very light dead fuels and somewhat patchy live fuels. Ladder fuels are heavy due to the young conifer, with tree limbs reaching the ground.

The project area is 2 miles north of the Marcola Designated Area (DA) and 7 miles east of the Willamette Valley DA, as defined in the State Implementation Plan for air quality. Scattered private homes are located to the south and east, within a mile of the project area. Current air quality impacts to this area include smoke from wood stove use in the fall, winter and spring, and forest burning in the form of piles in the fall. Some impacts from summer field burning in the Willamette Valley also occur in this area.

FUEL LOADINGS FOR AREAS DOMINATED BY CONIFER		FUEL LOADINGS FOR AREAS DOMINATED BY GRASS	
0 – 3"	4.75	0 - .25"	.04
3.1 – 9"	2.37	.26 – 1"	.2
> 9"	6.1	> 1.1"	0
Total	13.22 tons per acre	Total	.24 tons per acre

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This incorporates the analysis of cumulative effects in the *The Eugene District Proposed RMP/EIS, November, 1994* (Chapter 4), and the *Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement Amending the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and Other Mitigating Measures Standards and Guidelines, 2001*. The following analysis has an effects section that supplements those analyzed in the above documents, and provides site-specific information and analysis particular to the alternatives considered here.

4.1 Alternative 1: No Action

4.1.1 Issue 1: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on live and dead fuels?

Given the full fire suppression policy on the Eugene District there is little chance that wildfire would impact the Lower Cash Meadows within the 20-year planning horizon. Therefore under the No Action Alternative, this would result in continued encroachment of the meadow. The Oregon white oak, mixed conifers and hardwoods currently present would transition to a more closed canopy Douglas-fir dominated ecosystem. Over time, significant elements of the meadow habitat would be lost.

4.1.2 Issue 2: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on non-native plant populations?

Under this alternative, without treatment (either by removal or cutting), non-native plant populations would continue to increase within the meadow. This would result in increased competition for native plant species as well as an overall increase in acreage within this watershed dominated by non-native plants.

4.1.3 Issue 3: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on habitat for red tree voles?

Neither broadcast burning nor mechanical treatment of trees would occur under this alternative. Current red tree vole habitat within the proposed project area would remain suitable in the short term. Due to fire suppression policies, wildfire would be unlikely to occur within the project area, so red tree vole habitat would be expected to continue along its current trajectory in the long term.

4.1.4 Issue 4: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on meadow soils?

There would be no known effects to soil resources under Alternative 1.

4.2 Alternative 2: Broadcast and Maintenance Burn

4.2.1 Issue 1: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on live and dead fuels?

This alternative would reintroduce fire-induced processes within the meadow ecosystem. There is a moderate risk associated with broadcast burning. Damage to desirable meadow characteristics could occur due to the potential transition of fire into the conifer crowns in areas of heavy conifer reproduction. Damage to Oregon white oak currently growing within heavy young conifer patches may occur, but mortality is unlikely. There is also a moderate risk of control difficulties during the initial broadcast burn due to passive crown fire or torching of young conifers around the meadow edges. Risk of passive crown fire or torching would be greatly reduced in the subsequent burn, because the first treatment would remove much of the ladder fuels near the ground.

The proposed broadcast burn would not fully achieve conifer reduction objectives within all size classes within the planning horizon. Analysis indicates a steady trend towards meeting the conifer reduction objective in three of the four size classes after five burns. The Oregon white oak objective of less than 10% mortality is expected to be achieved. The initial burn will meet the fuel loading and fire behavior objectives, and the maintenance burn will insure these objectives are maintained.

4.2.2 Issue 2: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on non-native plant populations?

Non-native plants may be set back or killed by burning. Plants would recover over time. Burning could create areas of bare mineral soil that would become seed bed for both native and non-native plants. Burning could encourage native plants resulting in an increase in the number of native species and overall number of native plants, making less space for non-native plants. Planting bare areas with native grass seed would increase the component of native grass in the meadow.

4.2.3 Issue 3: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on habitat for red tree voles?

Broadcast burning under this alternative would occur without mechanical manipulation of trees less than 15" dbh. The 1 ft average crown to base height, together with a predicted scorch height of 7 ft, would be expected to result in damage and mortality for some of the larger (= 15" dbh), potential red tree vole (RTV) nest trees.

Although mortality to some larger trees is predictable, it is not possible to predict how many (or which) of these trees would suffer mortality under this alternative. It is reasonable to assume that at least some trees within the clumps of larger trees that provide the best habitat for RTVs in the project area would suffer mortality. Because of the unpredictable nature of the type and amount of habitat loss due to burning without mechanical treatment, this alternative may have negative effects on RTV habitat within the project area.

4.2.4 Issue 4: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on meadow soils?

Little is known about the specific effects of prescribed fire on xeric shallow soils in western Oregon. Studies have been focused on the effects to the litter layer and related nitrogen content from post harvest broadcast burns under heavy fuel loads, which is not the case here. In general the more organic matter removed from the site, the less nitrogen present.

Consumption of surface organic s increases rapidly when duff moisture is below 50%. Therefore, both broadcast burns would be initiated after the first fall rains to minimize duff loss. Burns would be maintained at low intensity by the ignition parameters and low amount of existing fuel. A mild burn resulting in less than 30% exposed mineral soil is expected. Loss of organic matter would also be limited by the fact that approximately 50% of the project area is armored with moss covered rock. Minimizing the removal of forest floor organic matter, minimizes the loss of nutrients and soil biota (mychorrizal fungi), and protects against potential erosion. Cumulatively, no changes in soil properties or long-term productivity losses are projected.

4.3 Alternative 3: Mechanical Treatment and Broadcast Burn

4.3.1 Issue 1: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on live and dead fuels?

This alternative would immediately achieve the conifer reduction objectives across the size classes and create a more open meadow. The post-thinning activity of hand piling and burning would also meet fire behavior objectives by removing ladder fuels without increasing ground fuel loadings. There is a low risk of damage to the existing Oregon white oak from the cutting of the larger conifers. This damage would not result in tree mortality and would be limited to less than 10% of the existing oaks.

Pile burning also will result in small, scattered high severity burn patches that may be outside the range of variability.

A broadcast burn following this initial treatment would assure the project objectives are maintained. This burn will be of lower intensity, and consequently fewer control problems would be encountered. The natural processes associated with fire's reintroduction would not be realized until year three under this alternative.

4.3.2 Issue 2: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on non-native plant populations?

Non-native plants may be set back or killed by burning. Plants would recover over time. Burning could create areas of bare mineral soil that would be seed bed for both native and non-native plants. Planting bare areas with native grass seed would increase the component of native grass in the meadow.

Cutting small diameter trees would reduce encroachment of Douglas-fir trees into the meadow. This would make the meadow larger and create more habitat for native plants. It would also reduce shading of oak trees, encouraging more acorn production and ultimately some new young oak trees, increasing the space occupied by native plants.

4.3.3 Issue 3: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on habitat for red tree voles?

Broadcast burning under this alternative would not be expected to cause negative effects to the conifer canopy. The burn prescription would result in relatively low flame lengths and scorch heights. Mature trees would not be expected to suffer mortality with this prescription. The broadcast burning proposed under this alternative is unlikely to result in disturbance to potential RTV nest trees.

Negative effects would not be likely to occur within the most suitable RTV habitat within the project area. As most of the larger trees are clumped together, crown connectivity would be maintained over the majority of the nine-acre conifer stand immediately after treatment.

The mechanical treatment of trees < 15" dbh would isolate a few larger, suitable nest trees where the canopies of these larger trees are not contiguous with other larger trees. The long-term management of the site is uncertain, so it is not possible to determine at what point, if any, smaller trees would reconnect canopies of these isolated trees. These isolated trees would remain suitable for nesting RTVs, but they would be lower quality habitat than areas that have multiple trees with contiguous crowns.

4.3.4 Issue 4: What would be the effect of the proposed alternatives on meadow soils?

Multiple design features have been incorporated to mitigate effects to soils during slash treatment. Impacts would be localized. High soil temperatures would only occur under individual burn piles. Areal extent of the piles would be limited to less than 5% of the project area. "Swamper" burning tends to moderate burn intensity and lengthen duration. Pile size would be minimized since larger fuels would be left standing as girdled snags. As compared to alternative 2, less total consumption of duff and litter is expected because only one broadcast burn would be implemented.

4.4 Issue Matrix

	Alternative 1: No Action	Alternative 2: Broadcast and Maintenance Burns	Alternative 3: Mechanical Treatment and Broadcast Burn
Issue 1: Fuels	Encroachment of Douglas-fir continues. Conifer reduction objectives not realized.	Fuel loading reduced and maintained. Conifer reduction of larger diameter size classes not fully realized. Mortality of oak kept at 10%.	Would immediately achieve conifer reduction objectives across all size classes. Reduce and maintain fuel loadings. Mortality of oak expected to be less than 10%.
Issue 2: Non-native Plants	Non-native plant populations continue to increase.	Non-native plant populations may be killed or set back by burning. Establishment and growth of native plant populations would be encouraged by burning.	Same as Alternative 2.
Issue 3: Red tree voles	RTV habitat remains on current trajectory	May cause negative effects on RTV habitat, due to the possible fire mortality of the larger (= 15" dbh) nest trees.	Unlikely to cause disturbance to RTV habitat.
Issue 4: Soils	No effects to soil resources	Short-term effects are reduced erosion protection and nitrogen loss due to loss of organic matter. Long-term there are no changes in soil properties or productivity.	Short-term soil effects would be mitigated, and impacts would be localized to pile burning sites.

4.5 Other Environmental Effects Common to All Action Alternatives

4.5.1 Unaffected Resources

The following are either not present or would not be affected by any of the alternatives: Areas of Critical Environmental Concerns, cultural resources, prime or unique farm lands, flood plains, solid or hazardous wastes, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness.

4.5.2 Air Quality

Burning activities under all action alternatives would be consistent with Oregon Smoke Management Regulations. Smoke emissions from the broadcast burning and the burning of piles would be of short duration; however, the final decision to ignite would be made by Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) through daily Smoke Management Instructions. The burning of piles would occur between November 1 and January 1 when the most favorable emission dispersion conditions are possible. Burning of piles may occur over a several day period, to avoid excessive impacts to nearby residences. Broadcast burning would most likely occur between September 15 and October 31. Burning would not exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards or the State Implementation Plan for air quality.

4.5.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

A total of 9 acres of Northern spotted owl dispersal habitat would be degraded under both action alternatives. Canopy closure would be decreased, but the habitat would still function as dispersal habitat immediately after treatment. Long term, the creation of snags and down logs under Alternative 3 would increase the quality of this habitat.

4.5.4 American Indian Rights:

No impacts on American Indian social, economic, or subsistence rights are anticipated. No impacts are anticipated on the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. Management action information was sent to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, and Confederated Tribes of the Siletz.

4.5.5 Environmental Justice:

To comply with Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, the Bureau of Land Management, Eugene District, will ensure that the public, including minority communities and low income communities, have adequate access to public information relating to human health or environmental planning, regulations, and enforcement as required by law.

The District has not identified any environmental effects, including human health, economic and social effects of Federal actions, including effects on minority populations, low-income populations, and Native American tribes, in this analysis.

5.0 LIST OF AGENCIES AND PERSONS CONSULTED

This Environmental Analysis are being mailed to the following members of the public or organizations that have requested to be on the mailing list:

John Bianco	Oregon Dept of Fish & Wildlife
Oregon DEQ	Oregon Dept of Forestry
Jim Goodpasture	Oregon Natural Resources Council
Pam Hewitt	The Pacific Rivers Council
Charles & Reida Kimmel	John Poynter
Lane County Land Management	Leroy Pruitt
Carol Logan, Kalapooya Sacred Circle Alliance	Molly Widmer
Roseburg Forest Products	Kris and John Ward
Peter Saraceno	Robert P Davison
Sierra Club - Many Rivers Group	Tom Stave, U of O Library
Swanson Group	Neal Miller
Craig Tupper	John Muir Project
Jan Wroncy	James Johnston
David Simone	Bart Pratt
Rich Wright	

A summary was sent to those receiving the "Eugene BLM Planning and Project Focus," December 2002 (approximately 250 mailings; a complete listing is available at the Eugene District Office).

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

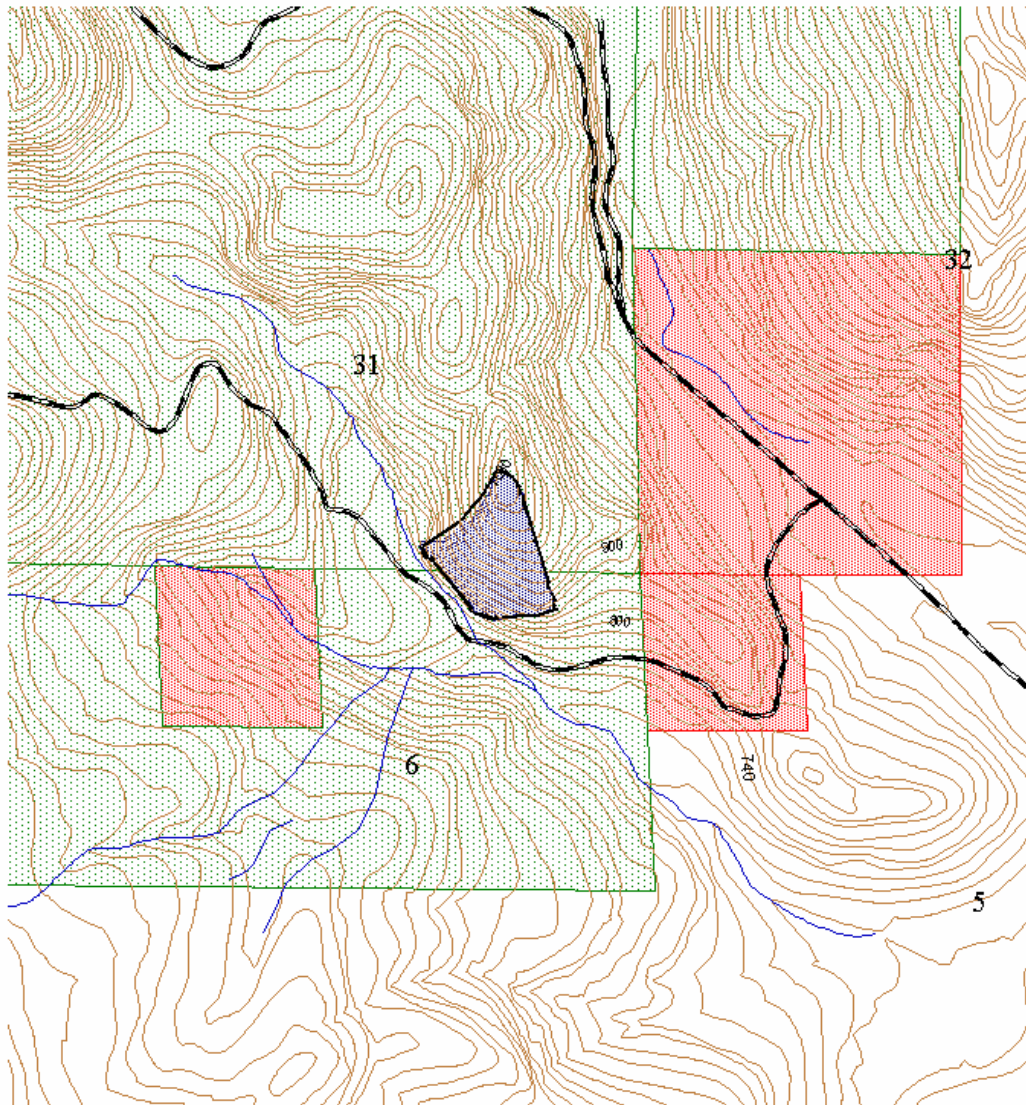
THE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM

Name	Title	Resource/Discipline
Paula Larson	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife
Cheshire Mayrsohn	Botanist	Botany
Rudy Wiedenbeck	Soil Scientist	Soils
Dave Reed	Fuels Specialist	Fuels
Christie Hardenbrook	Environmental Specialist	NEPA

Map

Lower Cash Creek Meadows

Ownership & Contour Map



- Perennial Creeks
- Roads
- Contours
- Project Area
- BLM Ownership
- Weyerhaeuser Ownership

500 0 500 1000 Feet

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management for use of the data for purposes not intended by BLM.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
EUGENE DISTRICT OFFICE

Finding of No Significant Impact
for
Lower Cash Creek Meadows Restoration

Determination:

On the basis of the information contained in the attached Environmental Assessment, and all other information available to me, it is my determination that implementation of the proposed action or alternative will not have significant environmental impacts not already addressed in the *Record of Decision (ROD) for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (April 1994) and the Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (June 1995)*, and the Record of Decision for *Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (2001) with which this EA is in conformance, and does not, in and of itself, constitute a major federal action having significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Therefore, a new environmental impact statement or supplement to the existing environmental impact statement is not necessary and will not be prepared.

Field Manager, Upper Willamette Resource Area

Date